

FOR THE INFORMATION OF EMIGRANTS WITH CAPITAL,  
INTENDING TO SETTLE ON LAND.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

1. What is the smallest quantity of land which can be bought of the Government in the Colony?

2. What is the upset price? and, if this varies, what is the average?

3. What is the average price actually fetched by ordinary country lands?

4. What is the average price of land partially cleared and fenced?

5. Is it easy, and not expensive, to ascertain the validity of titles to private lands?

6. What is the cost per acre of clearing waste lands ready for the drag or harrow?

7. What kind of lands cost most in clearing?

8. Can a capitalist, on arrival, immediately see, by list and charts in the office of the Crown Land Commissioner, or the Surveyor General, what lands already surveyed are open for sale?

*Twenty miles and six  
per square*

*From Twenty to fifty Shillings  
and depends upon situation  
Up to Shillings and six  
per square mile*

*It is perfectly easy and not  
expensive to ascertain at the  
Surveyor General's office established in each  
County the validity of titles to  
lands*

*Then find a Surveyor*

*Pine Lands*

~~at the Pineapple Office or  
agency established in each District  
of Upper Canada the information  
can be obtained~~

## QUESTIONS.

9. If the lands applied for be not surveyed, can they be occupied first, and surveyed after ?

10. Will the survey be commenced as soon as the land is applied for ?

11. How long after having chosen a lot amongst lands already surveyed, is a purchaser liable to be detained, before he can effect his purchase, and obtain possession of the land ?

12. Are any rights in the land reserved to the Crown ?

13. Are there established charges upon the land ?

14. Should the settler take out all his property in money ? or would it be better to invest as much as he can spare in farming stock, &c. before leaving this country ?

15. Is the great proportion of cleared land under tillage ?

16. Are there parts in which grazing is chiefly used ; and, if so, name the districts, and the advantages for that pursuit ?

17. What are the comparative gains of grazing and tillage ?

*It is better to occupy first  
the land surveyed and located immediately  
to purchase private property the survey  
can be made without cost, and the  
same time to be the case in purchasing  
Government Land.*

## ANSWERS.

~~In purchasing private  
property immediately after  
be surveyed without delay and  
there should be the case in  
purchasing Government Land~~

~~In purchasing private property  
a very short time will  
be needed therefor~~

~~The reservations to the Crown  
are made and the survey  
also will be made~~

~~on unoccupied land belonging  
to others there is a ready  
and upon enquiry  
for the land is to be sold and  
for cultivation for one~~

~~It would be much better that  
the settler should buy out the  
farming stock before purchase them in  
the neighborhood near to his  
location as required~~

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## QUESTIONS.

18. What is the usual mode of letting ; and, if by leases, state the conditions, and for what term of years ?

19. What is the rate of profit on farming operations generally ?

20. Are failures of crops common ?

21. What is the rate of interest for money lent on mortgage ?

22. What is the expense of erecting a suitable house for a small farmer ? and also of a barn, and stables for three horses ?

23. What is the usual rate of money wages to labourers, by the year, and by the month, or by the day ?

24. Are there any laws peculiar to the Colony, regulating contracts between masters & servants ?

25. What is the ordinary price of articles named in the annexed table ?

26. Are there places of education for the children of the middle classes ?

## ANSWERS.

There are various ways of letting Land. In some instances it is let upon shares, the owner being to be part of the grain or labour or having one third of the product.

a Labouring Farmer with Son and daughter capable of assisting in the labour of the farm, will derive from fifteen to twenty percent per annum upon a farm of 200 acres situated in tillage and grazing.

Very uncommon.

Six per cent

From one hundred and fifty to  
Two hundred pounds

Thirty pounds by the year.  
Three pounds per month during the summer, and two pounds during winter.  
Three shillings, and six pence, I demand during the summer, from the end of July to the end of August, during the winter.

Not any

In and around there are common schools for the education of Boys and Girls, cost of about 5/- per week month.

## QUESTIONS.

27. Is it cheaper for persons paying their own passage to go to Upper Canada by New York than by Quebec ?

28. Is it desirable to take out furniture, clothes beyond those for immediate use, iron-ware, and saddlery of all kinds ?

## ANSWERS.

*It is not desirable to bring furniture, iron-ware, &c., with you, as nothing but it is by all means advisable to buy on the ~~bottom~~ <sup>bottom</sup> wearing apparel.*

TABLE OF PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE AND FARMING STOCK.

		£	s.	d.	
Wheat, per bushel,.....		3	9	3/4	
Barley, do. ....		2	6		
Rye, do. ....		2	6		
Oats, do. ....		1			
Maize, do. ....					
Peas, do. ....		1	6		
Beans, do. ....					
Hay, per truss, <i>for 2240 lbs</i>		2			
A good Cart-Horse, .....		10	10	2/5	
A serviceable Riding-Horse, .....		30			
A Yoke of Oxen, .....		15			
Sheep, per score, .....		7	10		
A good Milch Cow, .....		6			2/5
A Breeding Sow, .....		1			
Pigs, .....			10		
A Cart, (of the description used by Farmers) .....		7	10		
A Waggon, do. do. ....		15			
A Plough, do. do. ....		2			
A Harrow, .....		2	5		

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FOR THE INFORMATION OF EMIGRANTS  
OF THE  
LABOURING CLASSES.

QUESTIONS.

1. Is it desirable for agricultural labourers to take with them any implements, either for their ordinary occupation, or for clearing land? and, if so, what are they?

2. Is it desirable for artizans to take with them the tools of their trade?

3. Should bedding be taken out from England, exclusive of what is necessary for the voyage?

4. Should cooking utensils and crockery be taken out?

5. Should warm clothing be provided, or could it be procured more cheaply in the Colony?

6. Is there any kind of constitution to which the climate may be considered peculiarly hurtful or unsuitable?

7. What class of country labourers is most in demand?

8. Do the wives and children of agricultural labourers readily find employment?

ANSWERS.

*It is better that these things  
should be procured in the  
Colony*

*The fewer the tools they carry  
the better as they can always supply  
themselves as they may require*

*Nothing more than is required  
for the Voyage*

*No*

*Woolen apparel for winter  
and summer should be brought out*

*I think not*

*Thinning class*

*Children more so than their  
mothers*

## QUESTIONS.

9. What kinds of mechanics and artizans are most in request ?

10. What is the best time of year for labourers to arrive at Quebec ?

11. Are domestic servants much in demand, and what are their wages ?

12. Is there a capitation tax on emigrants ? and what is the amount of it ?

13. In what shape, and under what circumstances, is relief afforded to emigrants out of the proceeds of this tax ?

14. Has every emigrant to go to the quarantine station whether there has been infectious disease on board during the passage or not ? If so, how long is he detained there, and at whose cost is he maintained ?

15. When the emigrant lands from his voyage, does the Government Agent meet him and give him advice, as to his future proceedings, and inform him where he is likely to obtain employment ?

16. At what places are these Government Agents, and what are their names ?

## ANSWERS.

*all may be said to be  
in demand*

*In the month of May -*

*In Aug 1867 demand - £2.50.  
The wages of men Servants per £2.50.  
at Youngstown from 15/10/29.*

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## QUESTIONS.

## ANSWERS.

*L2.5a.3  
15/6/29*

17. State the length and cost of the journey, noting the difference for children, from the usual port of disembarkation to the principal town or district to which the bulk of the emigrants proceed—in Canada, especially from Quebec to Toronto; return the names of the chief intermediate stations; the time consumed in going from one to the other, and in making the whole journey; the means of conveyance, distinguishing each change from river to canal, from steamboat to barge, or from water carriage to cart or stage coach; and the expense, pointing out the cases in which maintenance is included in the fare, or has to be paid for by the emigrant, and estimating the charges of lodging and subsistence at those places where the travellers have to stop for a night, so that the sum total may exhibit the entire cost of the whole journey?

18. When he leaves water carriage, as, for example, in Canada, the great line of the St. Lawrence, or the Rideau and the Lakes, what means are there for the transport of himself and his family to the place where his labour is required?

19. Is it customary to pay money-wages? State the average wages of mechanics and labourers named in the annexed table, (No. 1)?

20. When the public works are in progress, are the wages generally at a higher or lower rate than those paid by farmers?

21. If the public works are at a distance from the towns, does the Government provide lodging for the labourers.

22. What is the usual period of hiring for farm labourers?

*By the month—paying  
as the soon for having a  
stays by the day*

## QUESTIONS.

23. To what extent do the wages of labourers vary in summer and in winter?

24. What are the usual wages by week or month to farm labourers during harvest?

25. State the average retail prices in summer and winter, of the articles named in the annexed table (No. 2)?

26. Does the price of provisions increase much in the settlements which are distant from the towns?

27. Is beer the drink of the common labourers? and if so, can it be procured all the year, and at what price?

28. Will land be granted by the employers of labour on which to erect a dwelling? and what extent of garden allotment is usually added?

29. What is the expense of erecting a log hut?

30. Does the log hut afford sufficient protection against the weather in all seasons?

31. Should locks, hinges, bolts, latches, &c. be taken out from England?

## ANSWERS.

From thirty to fifty per cent.

From shillings per dozen exclusive of ~~present~~ Board

No. they are in most cases lower.

It is becoming more and more common to find in most parts of the Country, at the rate of 4/- per gallon.

It is not usually done.

From £5 to £15

Yes, if properly constructed.

No.

## QUESTIONS.

## ANSWERS.

32. Is there a clergyman in each of the settled districts?

*Yes*

33. Are there means of education in the rural districts?

*Yes*

34. Are there any savings banks? and if so, what interest on deposits is allowed?

*None at present established*

35. Are there any hospitals or infirmaries?

~~*Hospital*~~  
~~*Infirmary*~~

36. Are there any benefit societies?

37. Is there any fund for the relief of the destitute?

**FORM OF**  
**RATES OF**

TRADE OR CALLING.	AVERAGE WAGES PER DIEM.		AVERAGE WAGES PER ANNUM.
	WITHOUT BOARD AND LODGING.	WITH BOARD AND LODGING.	
Bread and Biscuit Bakers, .....			
Butchers,.....			
Brick-makers,.....			
Brick-layers,.....			
Curriers,.....			
Carpenters and Joiners,.....	6/6	6/3	£75
Cabinet-makers,.....	7/6	6/3	£75
Coopers, .....			
Carters, .....			
Cooks, (Women).....			
Comb-makers, .....			
Dairy Women,.....			
Dress-makers and Milliners, .....			
Farm Labourers, .....	5/-	3/9	
Gardeners, .....	7/6	6/3	
Grooms, .....			
Millwrights, .....			
Millers. ....			
Blacksmiths,.....			£100

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## TABLE No. 1.

## WAGES.

AVERAGE WAGES  
PER ANNUM.  
WITH BOARD  
AND  
LODGING.

TRADE OR CALLING.	AVERAGE WAGES PER DIEM.		AVERAGE WAGES PER ANNUM. WITH BOARD AND LODGING.
	WITHOUT BOARD AND LODGING.	WITH BOARD AND LODGING.	
Painters, . . . . .			
Plasterers, . . . . .			
Plumbers and Glaziers, . . . . .			
Quarry-men, . . . . .			
Rope-makers, . . . . .			
Shoe-makers, . . . . .			
Sawyers, . . . . .			
Shipwrights and Boat-builders, . . . . .			
Stone-masons, . . . . .			
Sail-makers, . . . . .			
Slaters and Shinglers, . . . . .			
Shepherds, . . . . .			
Tanners, . . . . .			
Tailors, . . . . .			
Wheelwrights, . . . . .			
Whitesmiths, . . . . .			£70.00

# FORM OF TABLE No. 2.

## RETAIL PRICE OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

ARTICLES.	£	S.	D.	ARTICLES.	£	S.	D.
<b>PROVISIONS.</b>				<b>PROVISIONS.</b>			
Salt Beef per lb. ....		4		Coffee, .....		1	
Fresh do. do. ....		3		Rice, .....		3½	5
Mutton, do. ....		5		Sugar, brown, .....		6	
Lamb, do. ....		6		Do. white, .....		9	
Veal, do. ....		4		Salt, .....		5	
Fresh Pork, do. ....		3		Pepper, .....		9	
Salt do. do. ....		5		Salt Fish, (the cheapest kinds). ....		1	10
Fowls, ....		9		Fresh Fish, do. ....		—	
Bacon, ....		6		Beer, ....		1	
Salt Butter, ....		7½		Porter, ....		1	8
Fresh do. ....		7½					
Fresh Milk, ....		6					
Cheese, ....		6					
Eggs, ....		7½					
Potatoes, ....		1	3				
Bread, best wheaten, ....		7½					
Seconds, do. ....		12	6				
Best Wheat Flour, ....		7	6				
Seconds, do. ....		7	6				
Oatmeal, ....		3	13				
Barley-meal, ....							
Coals, ....							
Candles, ....		11					
Fire-wood, ....		7	6				
Common Soap, ....		0					
Tea, ....		4					

\* The above-mentioned articles of Clothing are supposed to be of the average quality generally used by persons of the labouring classes.

G.

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5	9	
10	9	
1	1	1
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10	6
7	0
3	9
2	6
6	6
11	11
2	0
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no 244 House  
at 244 the  
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to  
Ans 4 now to  
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Ans 4 now to

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